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**EXTREME SLAP  
BASS -  
A DICTIONARY OF  
GROOVES**

**BY  
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# **FORWARD**

Welcome to the first edition of Extreme Slap Bass! This book is the result of two years of work. When I originally started, I had no idea how large the finished product would turn out to be (The original manuscript is over 50 pages long, and contained 2 CDs of examples!). For that reason, I have chosen to release it on CD-ROM. The CD contains the book (in PDF Format) with 175 examples (in both standard notation and Tab), as well as the audio examples in MP3 Format. You will need the Adobe Acrobat reader to view the examples (available as a free download from many sites – try <http://home.cnet.com>). You will also need an audio player capable of playing MP3 files (most players already support this format).

In 15 years of teaching bass, I would say that the number one request from students is to “Show me how to do that slap stuff”. I got tired of writing the same examples over and over, so I decided to collect my favorite licks and techniques in one book. My approach is a little different from other method books, however. Instead of lots of talking and a few examples, I have chosen to present a lot of variations on basic techniques and scales. For you ex-drummers, you will notice that the organization is similar to a drum method book (I consider slap bass to be a form of “melodic drumming”, but that discussion is for another book). Because I have kept the dialog to a minimum, I would not consider this a book for beginners; you should have some idea of basic slap technique (There are many excellent books, videos and instructors out there that can show you the basics).

Also, this is not the last word on slap bass playing. There are as many different styles as there are bass players. I grew up listening to the players of the 70's/80's, so my style tends to reflect that. If you don't like something, feel free to change it to fit your style.

One more thing: Although you may steal these riffs for your personal use (I got lots more), The material on the CD is copyrighted and may not be reproduced without permission. Any questions, comments, typos, etc. may be reported to me at [johngoogleplex@carolina.rr.com](mailto:johngoogleplex@carolina.rr.com)

**That's it! Have fun gettin' your groove on!**

# **HOW TO USE THIS BOOK**

You can think of this book as a dictionary that you can use to create your own basslines. There is no “right” way to do it – you can go through a page at a time, or skip around and practice the examples that grab you – it’s up to you. Also, try changing keys, tempos, and shifting the beat around – say, starting an example on a pickup instead of a downbeat, or beat 2 instead of beat one. The possibilities are endless!

Although this book was written for four string bass, 5,6 and 7 string players can move the examples up or down a string as needed.

The audio examples are recorded in groups of 10 (1-10, 11-20 etc.). There is a click track in the right channel, which can be removed by turning down the volume. Also the examples are recorded as data, so they will not play in many home stereo systems.

The Tab examples are in standard (EADG) tuning, and the special symbols I have used are explained in the table of symbols ahead.

Finally, if anyone is thinking of “sampling” these riffs for their own compositions, remember this material is copyrighted (please email me for permission first). Be advised that there is some bleed-through of the click track into the bass tracks as well.

I have organized the examples in this book into eight sections, each of which represents an element of slap bass technique:

**Section 1: Octaves** - Octaves are the heart of slap-and-pop technique. You can create an infinite number of ideas from a single octave by varying the rhythm, tempo, and R.H. thumb/pop combinations. The examples here show some commonly used rhythms and ideas.

**Section 2: Hammer on/Pull off** - Hammer ons and pull offs are produced and controlled by the left hand. Strong fingers will help to control the speed and intensity ( Tip: pull down a little when releasing a pull off to keep it going). The examples feature many different combinations, including cross-string hammering, trills, and open string pedals.

**Section 3: Rhythm Patterns** - This section contains many common patterns and techniques that I find useful in my own playing. These patterns can be mixed with any of the other elements presented here to create endless possibilities. Some of the techniques presented are the left hand choke, use of the left hand thumb to fret notes, single string slap/pop, and “paradiddles” (a syncopated pattern used by drummers that I have adapted for bass. Ex. 64-69 feature this pattern.).

**Section 4: Pentatonic Scales** – Pentatonic Scales are probably the most widely used scales in slap bass playing. They are easy to play, work well in many musical situations, and are ideal for use with hammer ons and pull offs. The three pentatonic types used here are the minor (C,Eb,F,G,Bb), major (C,D,E,G,A,C), and “blues”-a pentatonic minor scale with an added chromatic note (C,Eb,F,F#,G,Bb).

**Section 5: Dorian and Mixolydian Modes** – These scales are **THE** sound of Funk bass playing. Listen to songs such as “Fire” by the Ohio Players, “We want the Funk” by Parliament or “Around the World” by the Red Hot Chili Peppers and you’ll hear these scales in action. Note that the Dorian (C,D,Eb,F,G,A,Bb,C) and the Mixolydian (C,D,E,F,G,A,Bb,C) are identical except for the third note; they are often used together in the same riff, as well as combined with the Pentatonic minor and “Blues” scales.

**Section 6: Dominant 7<sup>th</sup>** - Dominant 7<sup>th</sup> chords (C,E,G,Bb = C7) are easily identified by the dissonant sound of the third and seventh notes (In a C7, these would be E and Bb.), also called the “tritone”. Many of the riffs in this section make use of this tritone through double-stops (two notes played at once), and arpeggios (chord notes that are played one at a time).

**Section 7: Natural and Harmonic Minor Scales** – These scales became popular in slap bass playing in the 1980’s, and are used in many R&B and Gospel tunes today. These scales are identical with the exception of the seventh note, which is raised a half step in the Harmonic Minor (Natural Minor: C,D,Eb,F,G,Ab,Bb,C; Harmonic Minor: C,D,Eb,F,G,Ab,B,C).

**Section 8: Chord Progressions** – Although a thorough discussion of harmony is beyond the scope of this book, I have presented some of the common chord progressions used with slap bass playing. These progressions tend to cycle; that is, they repeat the same sequence of chords over and over again in the tune.

# Table of Symbols

Hammer-on:                      Pull off:                      Slap (Thumb):                      Pop:

(These symbols are displayed on top staff only)

The image shows four musical examples on a bass staff. Each example consists of a top staff with a bass clef and a bottom staff with fret numbers. 1. Hammer-on: Top staff shows a slur over two notes, with an 'H' above the first. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7. 2. Pull off: Top staff shows a slur over two notes, with a 'P' above the first. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7. 3. Slap (Thumb): Top staff shows four eighth notes, each with a 'T' above it. Bottom staff shows frets 5, 7, 5, 7. 4. Pop: Top staff shows four eighth notes, each with a 'P' above it. Bottom staff shows frets 5, 7, 5, 7.

Muted (Ghost) Notes:                      Left Hand Choke:                      Slide:                      Left Hand Thumb (when fretting notes):

( ) indicates fret number of muted note

The image shows four musical examples on a bass staff. Each example consists of a top staff with a bass clef and a bottom staff with fret numbers. 1. Muted (Ghost) Notes: Top staff shows two notes with an 'x' above each. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7 in parentheses. 2. Left Hand Choke: Top staff shows two notes with a 'T' above the first and a 'C' above the second. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7 with an 'x' below each. 3. Slide: Top staff shows two notes with a 'S' above the first and a 'S' above the second. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7 with a slur between them. 4. Left Hand Thumb (when fretting notes): Top staff shows two notes with a 'T' above the first and a 'P' above the second. Bottom staff shows frets 5 and 7 with an asterisk below each.

Fingerstyle (No Slap/Pop):                      Repeat (number of times): (4 X)                      Pitch Bend:                      Double Repeat ( repeat previous two measures)

(FS)

The image shows four musical examples on a bass staff. Each example consists of a top staff with a bass clef and a bottom staff with fret numbers. 1. Fingerstyle (No Slap/Pop): Top staff shows four eighth notes. Bottom staff shows frets 5, 7, 5, 7. 2. Repeat (number of times): (4 X): Top staff shows a repeat sign followed by four eighth notes. Bottom staff shows frets 5, 7, 5, 7. 3. Pitch Bend: Top staff shows a note with a '1/2' above it. Bottom staff shows fret 5 with a '1/2' above it. 4. Double Repeat ( repeat previous two measures): Top staff shows a double repeat sign. Bottom staff shows a double repeat sign.

# Octaves

1

2

2

3

3

4

4

5

5

6

7

8



9

Exercise 9: Bass clef, one flat key signature. Top staff: Trills (T) on eighth notes. Bottom staff: Fingering (7, 9).

10

Exercise 10: Bass clef, one flat key signature. Top staff: Trills (T) on eighth notes. Bottom staff: Fingering (7, 9).

11

Exercise 11: Bass clef, one flat key signature. Top staff: Trills (T) on eighth notes. Bottom staff: Fingering (5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3).

12

Exercise 12: Bass clef, one flat key signature. Top staff: Trills (T) on eighth notes. Bottom staff: Fingering (5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3).

13

Exercise 13: Bass clef, 8/16 time. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes with trills (T) and fingerings (P). The first measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The second measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note with a trill.

Fingerings: 4 5 7 9 | 9 7 5 4 | 0

Trills: H H H H | H H H H |

14

Exercise 14: Bass clef, 8/16 time. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes with trills (T) and fingerings (P). The first measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The second measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note with a trill.

Fingerings: 2 4 5 7 | 0

Trills: H S S

15

Exercise 15: Bass clef, 8/16 time. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes with trills (T) and fingerings (P). The first measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The second measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note with a trill.

Fingerings: 2 4 | 4 3 | 0

Trills: H

16

Exercise 16: Bass clef, 8/16 time. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes with trills (T) and fingerings (P). The first measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The second measure contains four groups of eighth notes, each with a trill on the first eighth note. The exercise ends with a double bar line and a final eighth note with a trill.

Fingerings: 9 6 7 8 | 9 6 7 8 | 0

Trills: H H

17

(FS)

18

19

20

# Hammer Ons/Pull Offs

21

Exercise 21 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains six measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, the fourth a half rest, the fifth a quarter rest, and the sixth a half rest. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains six measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, the fourth a half rest, the fifth a quarter rest, and the sixth a half rest.

22

Exercise 22 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, and the fourth a half rest. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, and the fourth a half rest.

23

Exercise 23 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, and the fourth a half rest. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, and the fourth a half rest.

24

Exercise 24 consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and contains six measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, the fourth a half rest, the fifth a quarter rest, and the sixth a half rest. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains six measures of music. Each measure begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a 'T' above the first note. The notes are G2, F2, and E2. The first measure has a quarter rest, the second a half rest, the third a quarter rest, the fourth a half rest, the fifth a quarter rest, and the sixth a half rest.

**25**

**26**

**27**

**28**

30

30

P

P

31

The musical score for Exercise 31 consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a repeating eighth-note pattern: T (thumb), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index). The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a repeating eighth-note pattern: H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle), H (index), P (middle). The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end of each staff.

32

1 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 5

**33**

Exercise 33: Bass clef. Top staff: Eighth-note triplets (T) with 'P' (Piano) markings. Bottom staff: Fingerings (5, 4, (5), 5, 3, (5), 5, 3, 3, 1, 3).

**34**

Exercise 34: Bass clef. Top staff: Eighth-note pairs (T) with 'H' (Half) and 'P' (Piano) markings. Bottom staff: Fingerings (3, 4, 3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3).

**35**

Exercise 35: Bass clef. Top staff: Eighth-note pairs (T) with 'P' (Piano) and 'H' (Half) markings. Bottom staff: Fingerings (5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3).

Empty musical staves for practice.

37

Exercise 37: A musical score for a bassoon and a piano. The bassoon part is in the bass clef, and the piano part is in the treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The exercise is divided into two measures, each with a key signature change from F# to C major. The first measure of each system contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The second measure contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are grouped into pairs, with a key signature change from F# to C major indicated by a sharp sign on the F#4 note.

39

39



(39)

Exercise (39) is a two-staff musical exercise. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bottom staff is a single-line bass staff with fingerings 2, 6, 5, 5, and 3. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a final double bar line.

40

Exercise 40 is a two-staff musical exercise. The top staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bottom staff is a single-line bass staff with fingerings 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 3, 0, 5, 5, 0, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, and 3. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a final double bar line.

# Rhythm Patterns

**41**

T C T P T P T C T P T C (4 X)

0 x (0) (0) 0 x (0) 0 x (0) 0 x

**42**

T T P T P T T P T T P T (4 X)

3 5 (5) (5) 3 5 (5) 5 7 (5) (0) 5 7

**43**

T T P T P T T P T T P T (4 X)

7 5 (7) (5) (7) (5) 7 5 (7) (5) 5 3 (5) 5

**44**

T T P T P T T P T T P T (4 X)

1 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 1 3 (3) 3 1 2 (3) (3) 1 3

**45**

(4 X)

**46**

(4 X)

**47**

(4 X)

**48**

(4 x)

(TO CONTINUE)

**49**

T C T C T C T T C T C T T C T C (4 X) T

**50**

T C T P T P T C T P T C T P (4 X) T

**51**

T C T P T P T P T P T P T P (4 X) T

**52**

T P T P T S T P T P T S T

**53**

**54**

**55**

**56**

**57** (4 X)

3 4 5 6 6 3 4 5 6 6

**58** (4 X)

5 3 5 3 (1) 1

**59** (4 X)

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

**60** (4 X)

5 7 (5) 5 (7) 7 (5) 5 (7) 7 (5) (5) 5 7 5

**61**

(4 x)

12 10 (10) 12 (10) 10 15 (15) 15 12 10 (10) 12 (10) 10 15 (15) 15

**62**

(4 x)

1 3 5 3 3 5 3 3 1 3 5 3 3 5 3 3

**63**

(4 x)

0 5 (5) 7 0 5 (5) 7 0 3 (3) 5 0 3 (3) 5 0 5 (5) 7

**64**

(4 x)

(0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)

65

T P T T

P T T P

T P T

P T T P (4 X)

66

P T T

T

P T T

P T T (4 X)

67

T P T T

P T T P

T P T T

P T T P (4 X)

68

P T T T

P T T P

T P T T

P T T P (4 X)



69

(4 X)

70

(4 X)

71

72

(3 X)

73

(4 X)

The musical score for exercise 73 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a sequence of eighth notes, some of which are beamed together. Above the staff, there are seven 'T' marks, likely indicating trills or triplets. The bottom staff is a piano staff with a key signature of one flat. It contains a sequence of numbers (3, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3) indicating fingerings for the notes in the top staff. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line at the end, with '(4 X)' indicating it should be repeated four times.

# Pentatonic Scales

**74**

**75**

**76**

**77**

**78**

S S P H S S P H

5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

**79**

(FS)

S S P H S S P H

5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

**80**

S S P H S S P H

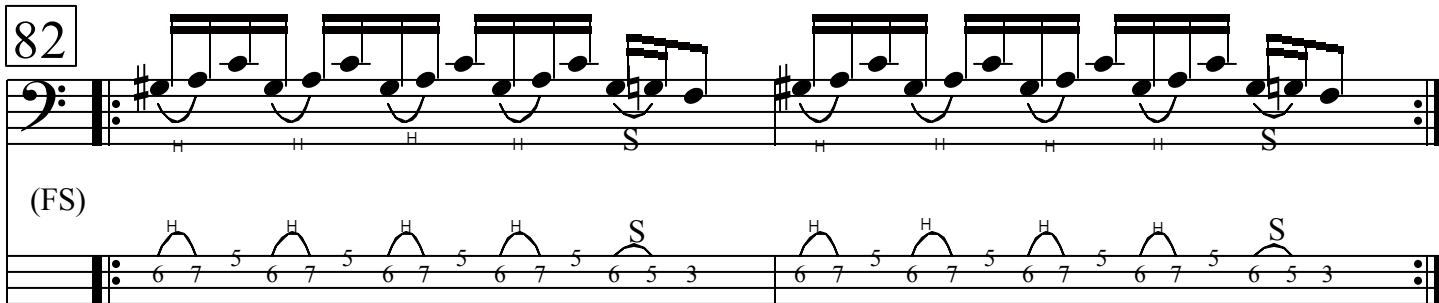
5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

**81**

S S P H S S P H

5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 6 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

82

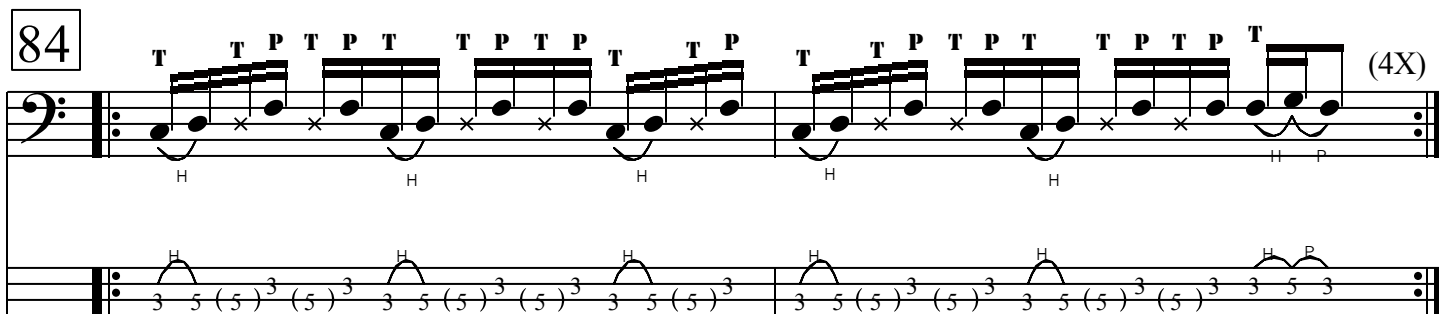


(FS)

83

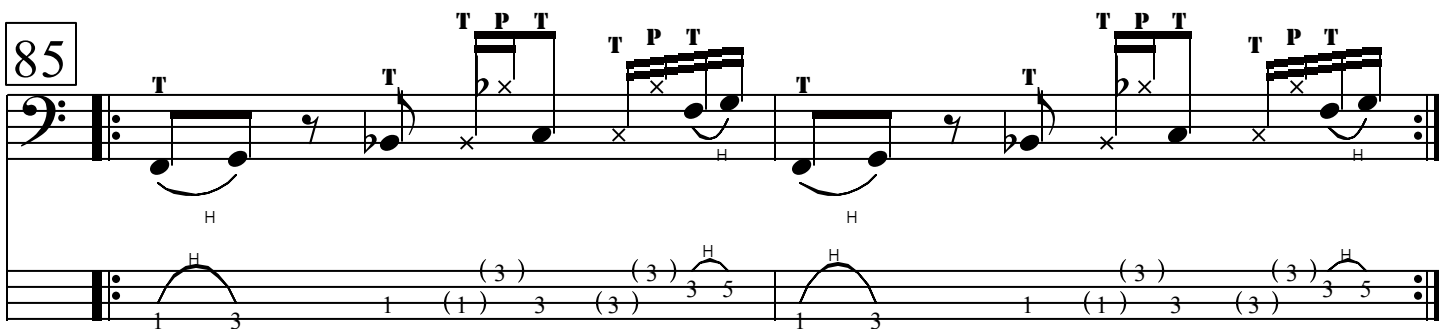


84



(4X)

85



86

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 6 5 3 5

87

5 3 (5) 3 (5) 3 3 5 (5) 3 1 3 (3) 3

88

(FS)

3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 3

89

(FS)

4 3 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 4 3 1 3 3 1 1 3 1

90

(FS)

91

(FS)

92

(FS)

93

(FS)

94

(FS)

95

(FS)

96

(FS)

97

(FS)



# Dorian and Mixolydian Modes

98

0 (x) 0 (0) 5 7 (7) 5 7 (7) 4 4 5 (5) (5) 5 7 (7) 5 7 (7) 5 1/2 0

99

0 0 5 4 5 4 5 7 0 0 5 4 5 4 5 7

100

0 7 5 4 5 7 9 0 7 5 4 5 7 9

101

(FS)

0 7 5 4 5 4 0 7 5 4 5 5 7



106

(4X)

107

(4X)

108

109

(FS)

110

(FS)

111

112

(FS)

113

[illegible][illegible]

117

# Dominant 7ths

118

(FS)

119

H

120

H

121

(FS)

(4X)

122

(FS)

123

(FS)

124

125

(FS)

126

3 4 3 3 5 3 5 3 3

127

1 3 (1) 2 (1) 2 (1) 2 1 3 (1) 2 (1) 2 (1) 2

128

3 3 5 3 5 2 3 5 3 3 5 3 5 2 3 5

129

3 3 5 3 5 2 2 3 4 5 3 3 5 3 5 2 2 3 4 5



130

130

The musical score for exercise 130 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass staff, and the bottom staff is a piano staff. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of chords and single notes, with articulation marks (P, H, T, \*) indicating specific playing techniques. The piano staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes, with articulation marks (H, T, \*) indicating specific playing techniques. The exercise is divided into two measures, each ending with a double bar line.

131

131

The musical score for exercise 131 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with various articulations: slurs, accents, and breath marks (marked with 'H' and 'x'). The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a key signature of one flat. It shows a fretboard diagram with fingerings (0, 5, 7, (7), 5, 6, (7), 5, 7) and breath marks (marked with 'H' and '(0)').

132

132

(FS)

6 7 5 7 4 5 3 5 | 6 7 5 7 4 5 3 5

133

133

(FS)

(4X)

11 12 13 14 13

0 0 0 0

(Let Ring)

134

(FS)

135

T P T T P T

136

(FS)

137

(FS)

138

Exercise 138 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: Tremolo (T) on F#2, G#2, and A2; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on B2 and C3; and a final Tremolo (T) on D3. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 10th fret; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 12th fret; and a final Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 6th fret.

139

Exercise 139 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: Tremolo (T) on F#2, G#2, and A2; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on B2 and C3; and a final Tremolo (T) on D3. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 10th fret; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 12th fret; and a final Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 6th fret.

140

Exercise 140 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: Tremolo (T) on F#2, G#2, and A2; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on B2 and C3; and a final Tremolo (T) on D3. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a sequence of notes with various techniques: a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 10th fret; a Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 12th fret; and a final Slur (S) over a Picking (P) figure on the 5th string, 6th fret.

## Minor-Natural, Harmonic, Minor 7th

141

[illegible]

142

143

[illegible]

144

[illegible]

145

7 (9) H P H  
5 (7) 7 8 7 5 7 6 6 5 4 5

146

H H H H H  
9 10 9 7 9 7 5 7 7 9 10 9 7 9 7 5 7 7 5

147

H H P T T T T H P  
5 5 8 7 5 6 7 5 5 5 8 7 5 6 7 5

148

H P  
3 5 3 5 3 2 3 5

149

(4 X)

150

151

(4 X)

152

(FS)

(4 X)

153

154

155

156

(FS)

157

(R.H. Strum)

(R.H. Strum)

0 (0) (0) 3 (3) 5 (5) 2 0 (0) (0) (0) 9 8 7

158

8<sup>va</sup>

(2 X)

15 13 (13) 13 (15) 13 15 17



# Chord Progressions

**159** D min<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup>

(simile)

**160** D min<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup>

(simile)

**161** G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

(simile)

**162** Bb min<sup>7</sup> Eb<sup>7</sup>

163

A<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

5 7 5 5 7 6 5 7 5 5 2 3

164

A min<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> A min<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup>

(5) 5 8 7 6 5 7 (5) 5 8 7 6 5 7 (5)

165

4 6 (6) (6) 4 6 (6) 4 6 (6) 4 4 6 (6) 4 5 (5 5) 4 6

166

C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

(FS)

5 5 3 3 2 5 2 3 3 0 0 3 1 0

167

D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup>

(FS)

168

G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

T H T T T T H T T

H H

169

D<sup>b7</sup> G<sup>b7</sup>

(FS)

170

D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> (4X)

(FS)

171 D min<sup>7</sup> G min<sup>7</sup> C min<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> D min<sup>7</sup> G min<sup>7</sup> C min<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B $\flat$  Maj<sup>7</sup>

(FS)

172 D min<sup>7</sup> G min<sup>7</sup> C min<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> D min<sup>7</sup> G min<sup>7</sup> C min<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> B $\flat$ Maj<sup>7</sup>

(FS)

5 7 6 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 5 7 6 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 6

173

D7 G7 C7 F7 B $\flat$ 7

(5) 5 4 5 2 3 (3) 3 2 3 0 1 (5) 5 4

174

F<sup>7</sup> D<sup>7</sup> G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

(FS)

3 1 1 0 6 | 5 4 4 3 4 | 3

175

A<sup>7</sup>

D<sup>7</sup>

1. G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

T

P

T

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T

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P

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5

(5)

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6

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(5)

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(3)

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4

3

(3)

3

4

2. G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

F Maj<sup>7</sup>

T

P

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T

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T

3

(3)

5

4

3

(3)

3

2

1

# **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

**John Shaughnessy** has been playing bass professionally for almost 20 years, and teaching bass for 15 years. Over the years, he has performed everything from rock and country, to jazz and funk.

John holds an A.S. in Electric Bass Performance from Villa Maria College, (where he studied with former Spyro Gyra bassist Jim Kurzdorfer), as well as a B.A. in music from the University of Buffalo.

Currently, John maintains an active performance and teaching schedule in the Charlotte, NC area , where he leads his own jazz/funk group, JS:3 ([www.js3jazz.com](http://www.js3jazz.com)).

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